

Relationship of Child Abuse/Neglect to Status Offenses

Jenny Kassinger

Kent School of Social Work

University of Louisville

QUANTITATIVE RESULTS

Out of the sixty two cases, twelve were African American juveniles, forty five were Caucasian juveniles, and on five juveniles the race was not reported. Twenty seven of the juveniles were females and thirty five were males. Five of the African American juveniles were females and seven were males. Nineteen of the Caucasians were females and twenty six were males. Three of those not reported on race were females and two were males.

In running frequencies on the age of a child when the first abuse/neglect report was substantiated of the forty two cases out of sixty two, twelve, thirteen, and fourteen years old are equal in the highest percent of 8.1 and valid percent of 11.9. Twelve, thirteen, and fourteen year olds are commonly the ages at the stage of development when children become their own person and begin to test boundaries. There is also a pie graph to represent the percentage of age.

Of the forty two cases with a substantiated report, in nine cases dependency was found, which is 21.4 percent. Four cases of emotional abuse were found, which is 9.5 percent. Twenty three cases of neglect were found, which is 54.8 percent. Eighteen cases of physical abuse were found, which is 42.9 percent. Seven cases of sexual abuse were found, which is 16.7 percent. In running the frequency on all sixty two cases, nine cases of dependency were found, which is 14.5 percent. Four cases of emotional abuse were found, which is 6.5 percent. Twenty four cases of neglect were found, which is 38.7 percent. Nineteen cases of physical abuse were found, which

is 30.6 percent. Eight cases of sexual abuse were found, which is 12.9 percent. Pie graphs are included to show both results.

Of the forty two cases were an incident of abuse/neglect occurred twenty two of the families, 52.4 percent, had no other involvement with the agency for abuse/neglect. Twenty of the families, 46.9 percent, had one or more reports of abuse/neglect substantiated. Fifteen of the families, 35.7 percent, had no unsubstantiated reports. Twenty seven of the families, 64.3 percent, had at least one unsubstantiated report. Of the sixty two cases forty two families, 67.7 percent, had no other substantiated reports and twenty, 32.2 percent, had at least one other substantiated report. Twenty five families, 40.3 percent, had no unsubstantiated reports and thirty seven, 59.6 percent, has at least one unsubstantiated report. Pie graphs are included to show both results. In running a cross tabulation of number of other substantiated reports and number of unsubstantiated reports, nineteen families had zero reports in both categories. Eighteen of the families had zero substantiated reports and one unsubstantiated report.

Of the forty two families, four, 9.5 percent, were referred to domestic violence counseling. Twelve families, 28.6 percent, were referred to drug/alcohol counseling. Four families, 9.5 percent, were referred to family preservation services. Thirty one families, 73.8 percent, were offered individual social work counseling. Thirteen families, 31.0 percent, were referred to mental health counseling. Five families, 11.9 percent, were referred to parenting classes. Based on the sixty two cases, four families, 6.5 percent, were referred to domestic violence counseling. Thirteen families, 21.0 percent, were referred to drug/alcohol counseling. Four families, 6.5 percent, were referred to family preservation services. Thirty two families, 51.6 percent, were offered individual social work counseling. Fourteen families, 22.6 percent,

were referred to mental health counseling. Six families, 9.7 percent, were referred to parenting classes. Bar and pie graphs are included to show both results.

Of the sixty two cases, a fifteen year old is the highest percent of age that a juvenile makes their first court appearance as a status offender at 30.6 percent. Sixteen closely follows with a percent of 25.8. The youngest age of a status offender reported was eight, 1.6 percent, and the oldest was seventeen, 9.7 percent. Pie graphs are included to show an illustration.

Of the sixty two cases, forty nine of the juveniles, 79.0 percent, were beyond control of their parent. Six juveniles, 9.7 percent, were beyond control of their school. Nineteen juveniles, 30.6 percent, were runaways. Nine juveniles, 14.5 percent, were truant from school. Pie graphs are included to show an illustration.

Of the 62 cases, twelve juveniles, 19.4 percent, received drug/alcohol counseling. Twenty eight juveniles, 45.2 percent, received mental health counseling. Sixteen juveniles, 25.8 percent, attended the day treatment program. All sixty two of the juveniles, 100 percent, received individual social work counseling from their worker on a regular basis. Eleven juveniles, 17.7 percent, attended independent living classes. Nine juveniles, 14.5 percent, were placed with a relative. Eighteen juveniles, 29.0 percent, were placed in foster care. Forty two juveniles, 67.7 percent, were placed in a facility. Bar and pie graphs are included to show an illustration. Of the sixty two cases, eight of the juveniles, 12.9 percent, had a sibling that had also committed a status offense.

In a cross tabulation of gender and cooperation of the juvenile, two females were uncooperative and no males were uncooperative. In a cross tabulation of race and cooperation of the juvenile, no African Americans were uncooperative and one Caucasian was uncooperative. In a cross tabulation of cooperation of the juvenile and cooperation of the family, there was one

cases in which the juvenile and the family were uncooperative. In a cross tabulation of cooperation of the perpetrator and cooperation of the family, there were four cases in which both were uncooperative.

In running descriptives, the mean age of a child at the time of an incident of abuse/neglect is 10.98. The mean age of a child at the time of their first court appearance for a status offense is 14.63.

QUALITATIVE RESULTS

In developing themes, most of the responses of the families were that they had benefited from the services provided and they were proud of themselves for making changes in their lifestyle. The two responses that occurred in all three charts were “doing very well” and “very pleased”. Only on one chart did the worker record that the family felt they were asked to do the impossible and they felt they did not need services in which they were referred. At one point one of the charts reported that the family had reached its potential and felt that they were running out of alternatives. Later in the chart it was reported that the family was doing well and they felt they had made a complete turn around. The process of developing the themes is included.



Relationship of Child Abuse/neglect to Status Offenses

By Jenny Kassinger



The Purpose of Research

- ★ Consists of quantitative and qualitative methods
- ★ Determine correlation between abuse/neglect and status offenders
- ★ Outcome will analyze charts of status offenders





Research Questions

★ Quantitative

- Is there a relationship between abuse/neglect and the victim later committing a status offense?

★ Qualitative

- What is the impact of an abuse/neglect incident on victims becoming status offenders?



Sampling Approaches

★ Quantitative

- Originally random sampling of charts
- Used all 62 charts available
- Developed questionnaire to gather information from charts

★ Qualitative

- Originally all charts of the quantitative approach
- Used 2 inactive and 1 active status offense charts were services were provided to the family for a child protection issue



Main Variable Studied and How They Were Measured

★ Quantitative

- Independent variable
 - At least an incident of abuse or neglect
 - An ongoing case was opened to monitor and provide services
- Dependent variable
 - A status offense occurred
 - Referred by a judge for services

★ Qualitative

- Themes
 - Discover if appropriate services were provided to the family
 - Discover if the family benefited from the services provided



Age of Child When First Abuse/neglect Report Substantiated

Statistics

Age of child when first abuse/neglect report substantiated

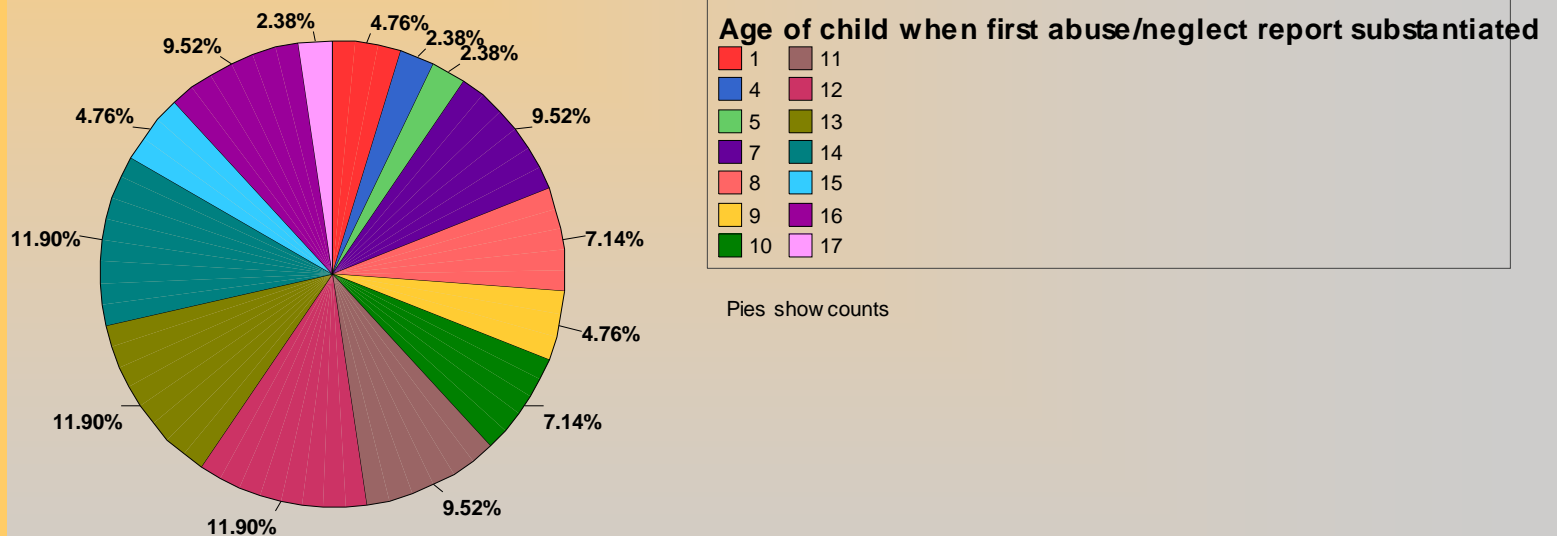
N	Valid	42
	Missing	20
Mean		10.98

Age of child when first abuse/neglect report substantiated

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1	2	3.2	4.8	4.8
	4	1	1.6	2.4	7.1
	5	1	1.6	2.4	9.5
	7	4	6.5	9.5	19.0
	8	3	4.8	7.1	26.2
	9	2	3.2	4.8	31.0
	10	3	4.8	7.1	38.1
	11	4	6.5	9.5	47.6
	12	5	8.1	11.9	59.5
	13	5	8.1	11.9	71.4
	14	5	8.1	11.9	83.3
	15	2	3.2	4.8	88.1
	16	4	6.5	9.5	97.6
	17	1	1.6	2.4	100.0
	Total	42	67.7	100.0	
Missing	System	20	32.3		
Total		62	100.0		

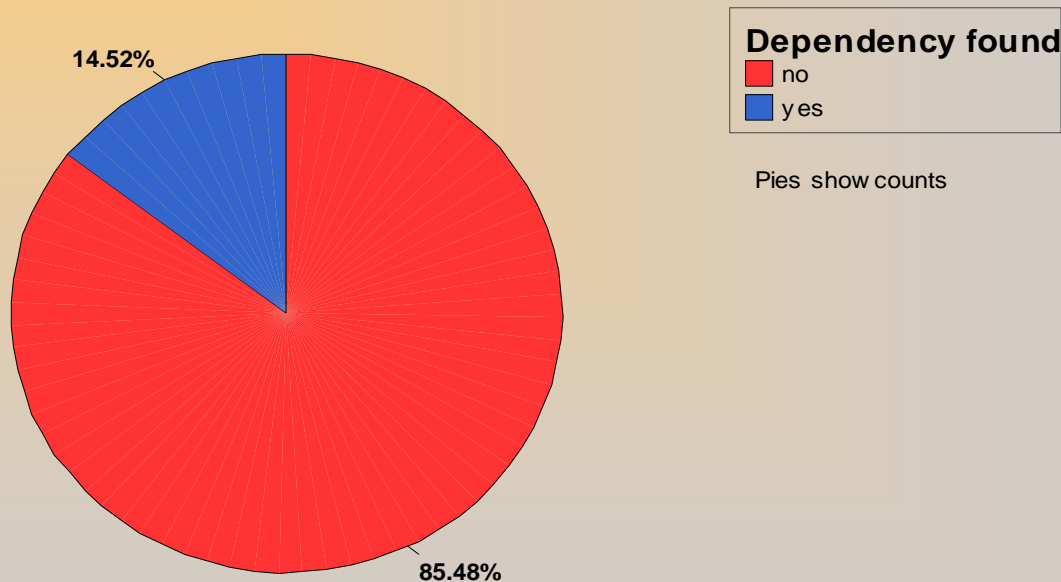


Pie Graph of Age of Child at First Incident of Abuse/neglect



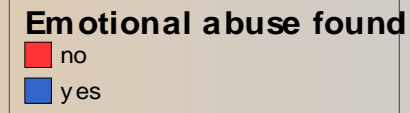
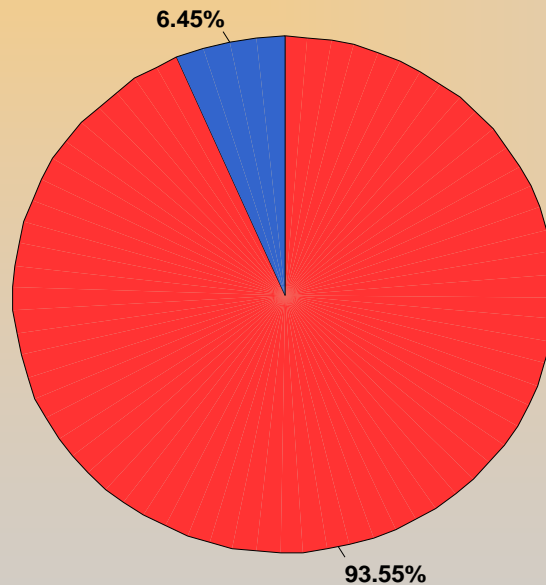


Pie Graph With Percentage of Dependency Found





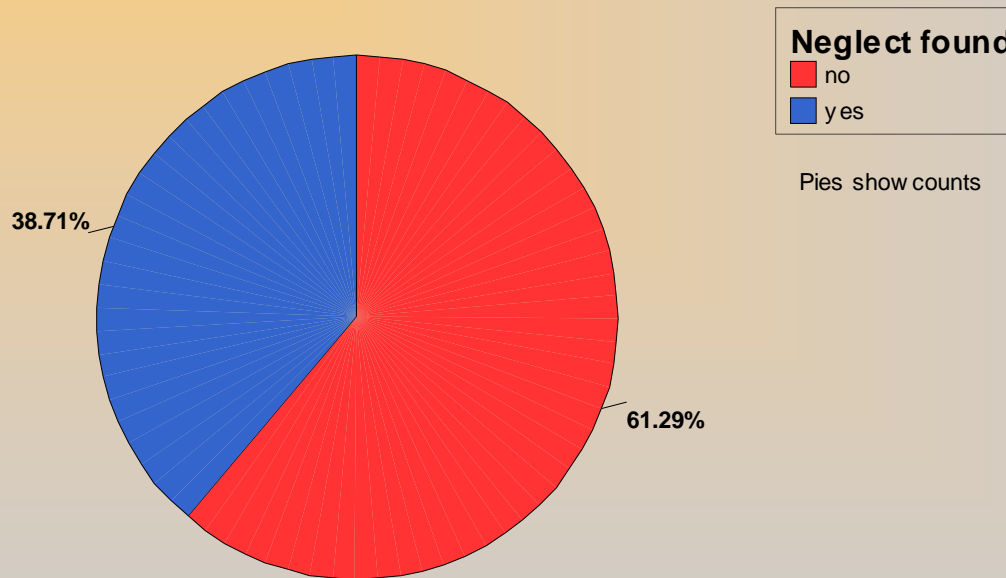
Pie Graph With Percentage of Emotional Abuse Found



Pies show counts

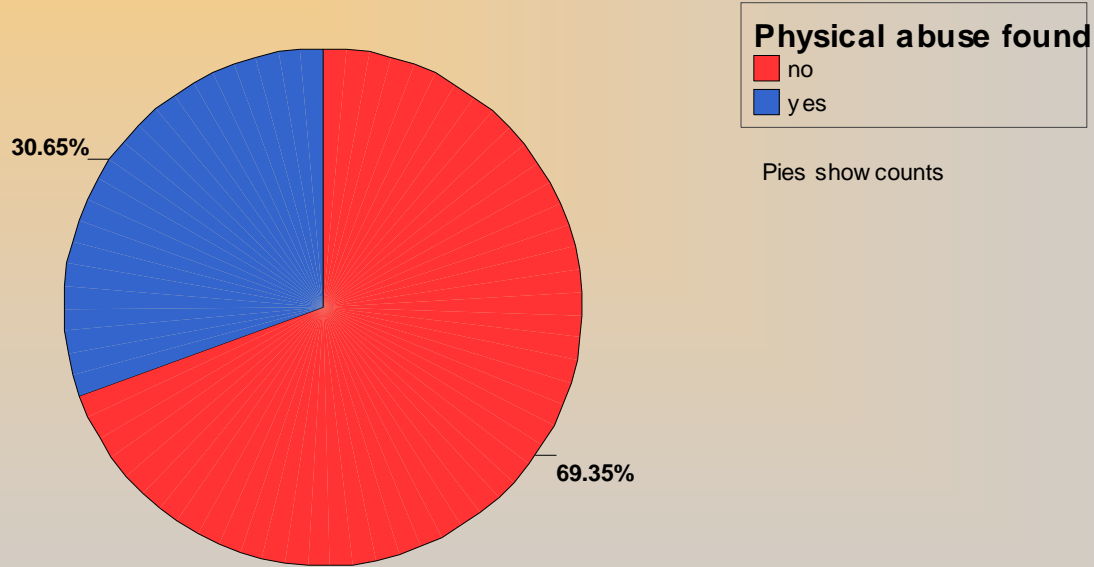


Pie Graph With Percentage of Neglect Found



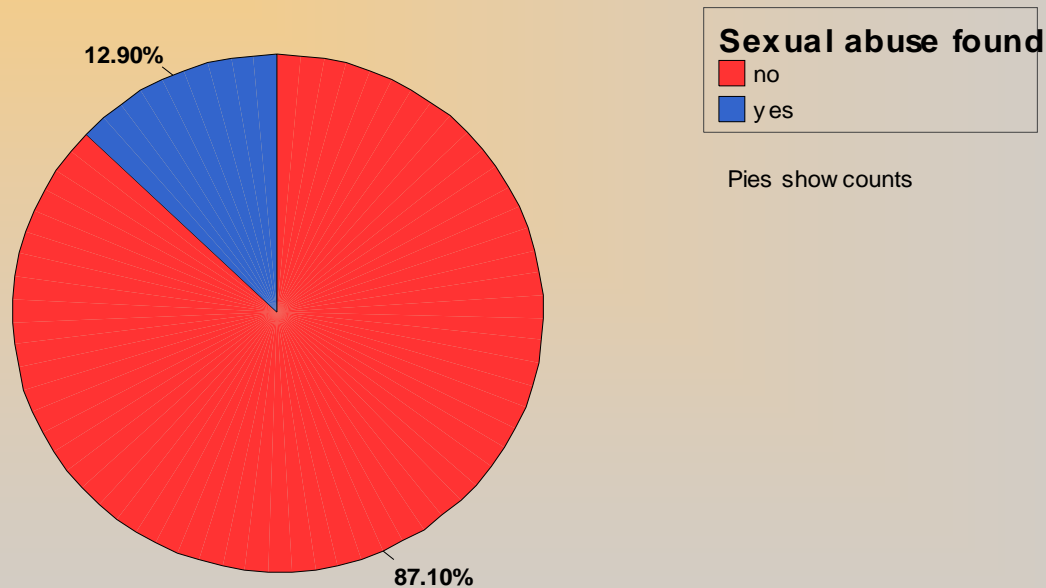


Pie Graph With Percentage of Physical Abuse Found



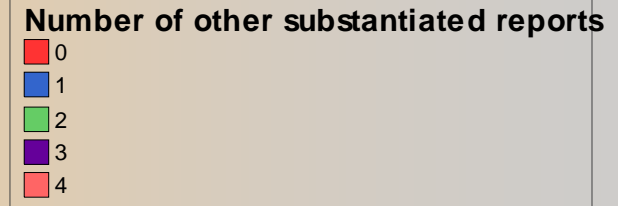
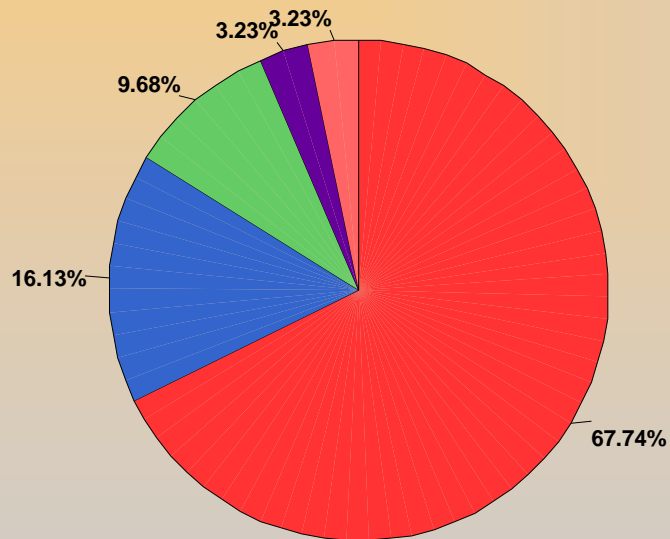


Pie Graph With Percentage of Sexual Abuse Found





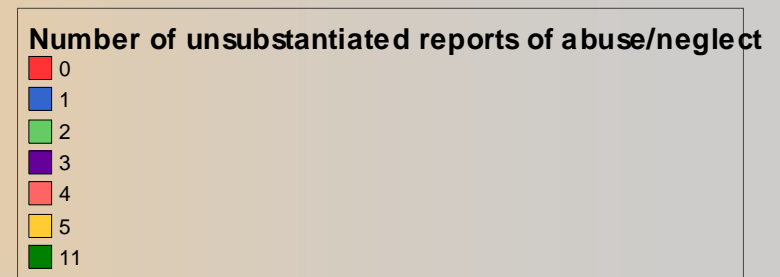
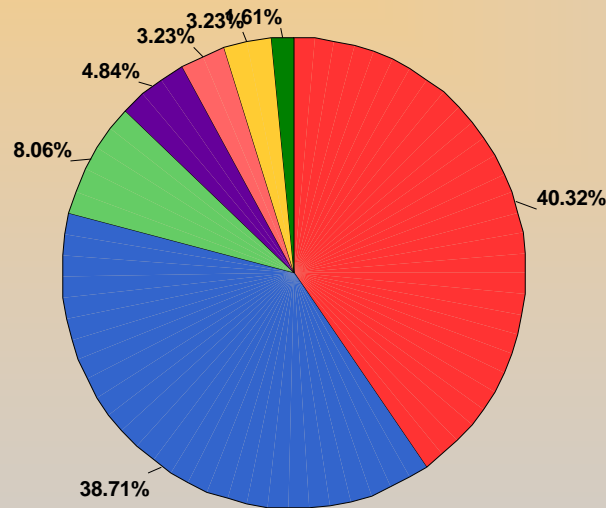
Pie Graph With Percentage of Number of Other Substantiated Reports



Pies show counts



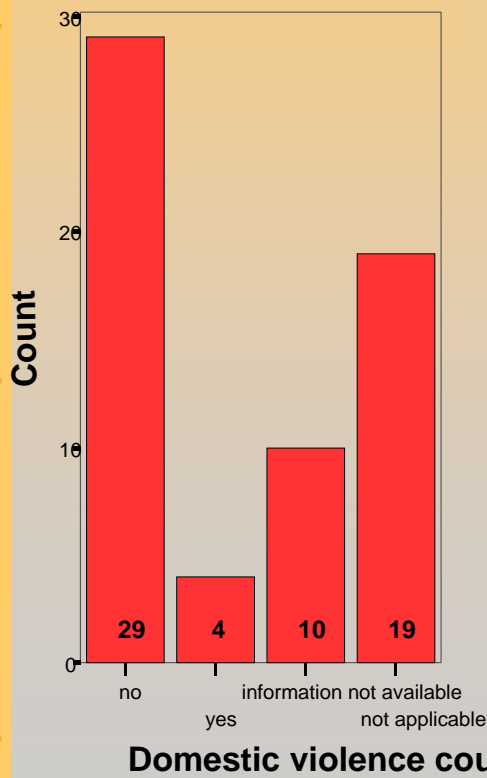
Pie Graph With Percentage of Number of Unsubstantiated Reports



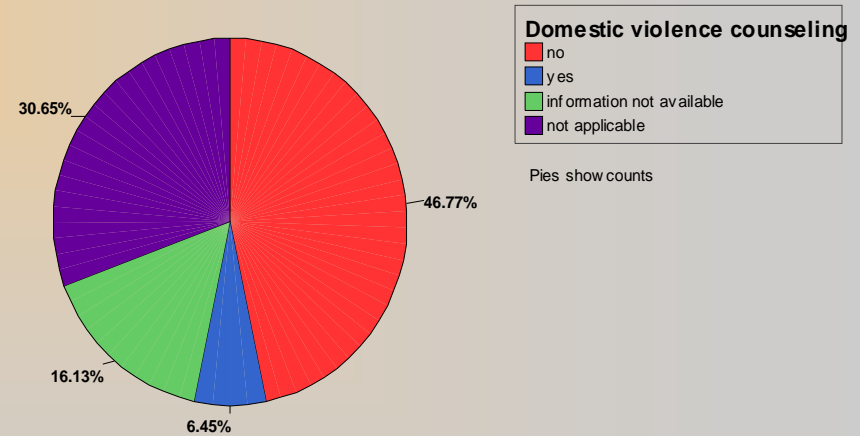
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Domestic Violence Counseling

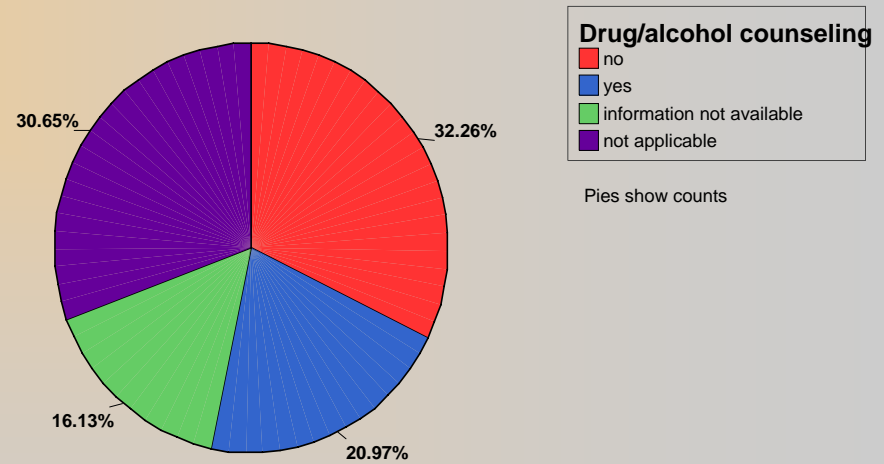
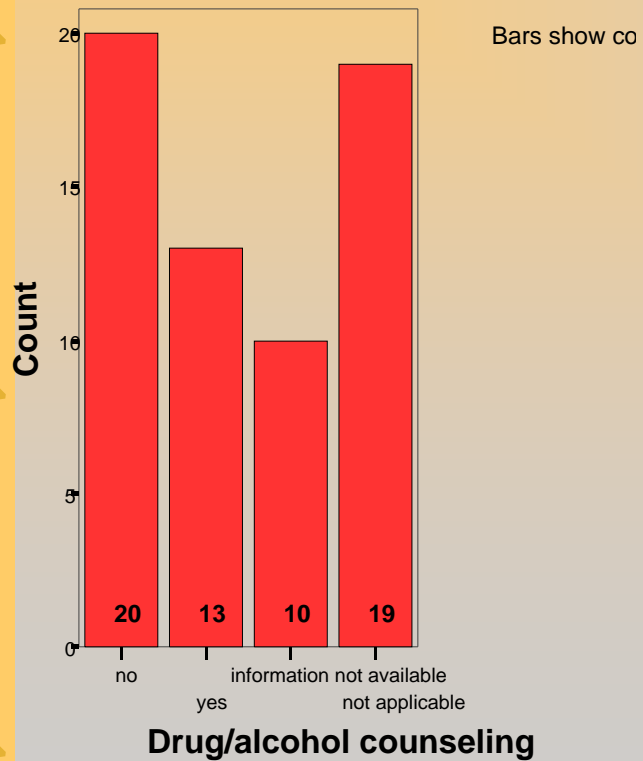


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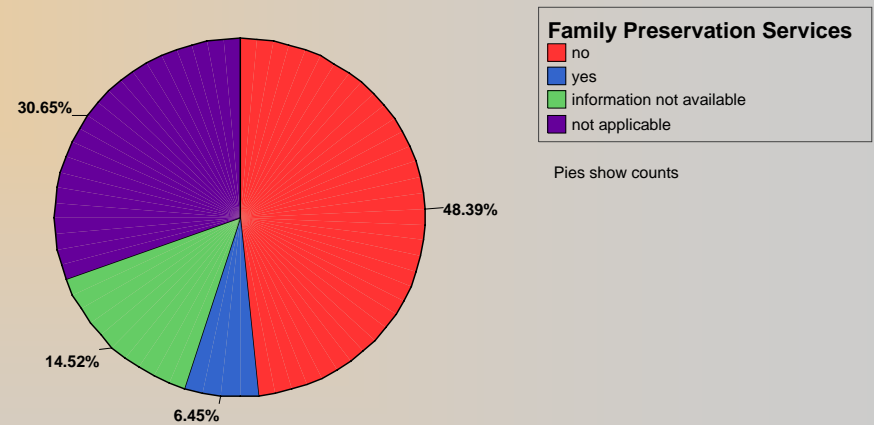
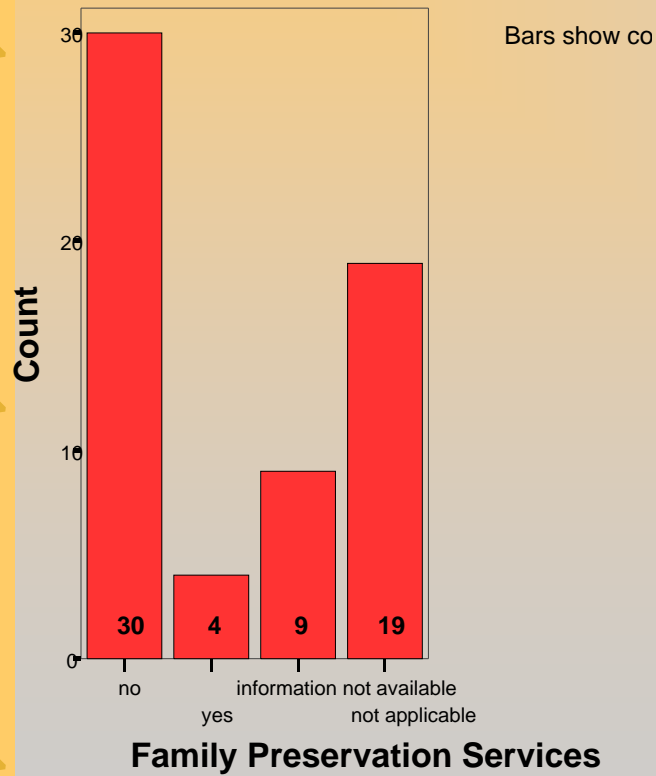


Drug/alcohol Counseling



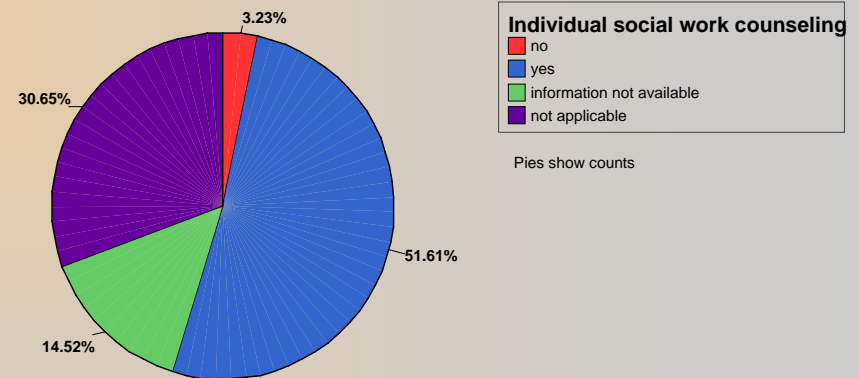
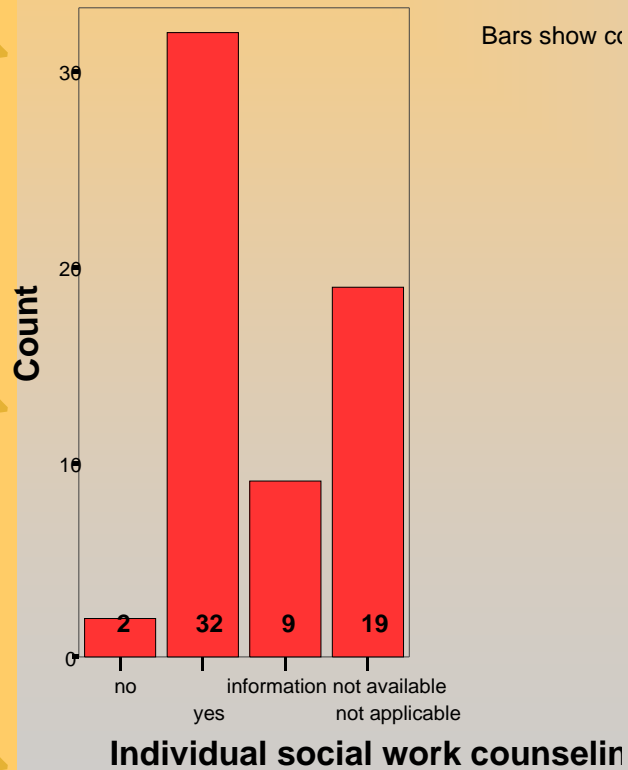


Family Preservation Services



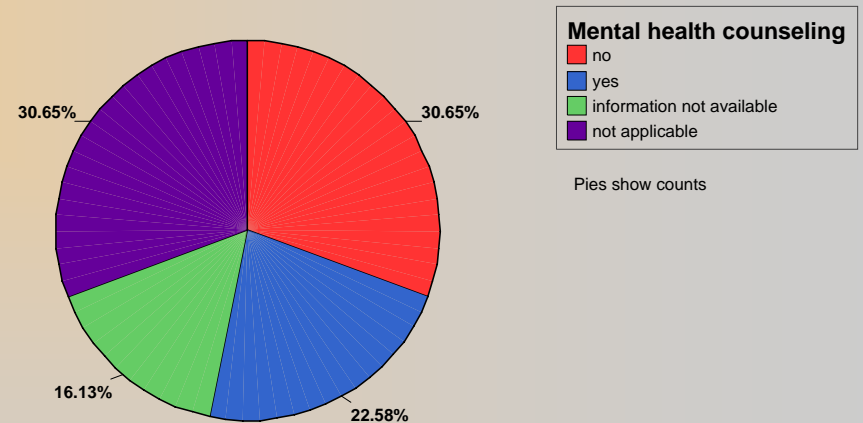
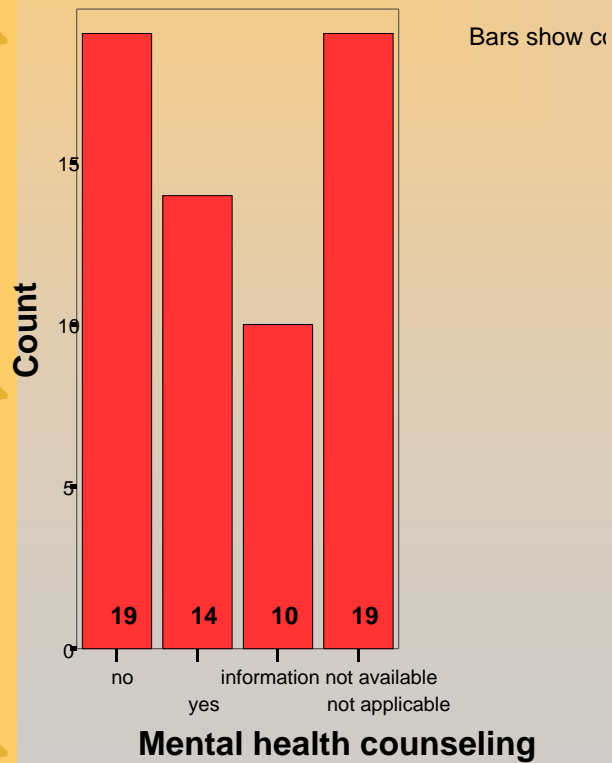


Individual Social Work Counseling



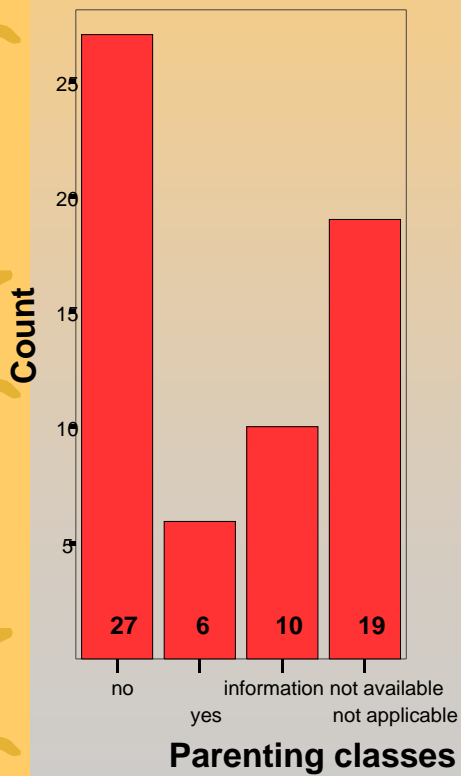


Mental Health Counseling

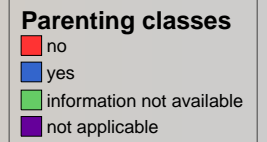
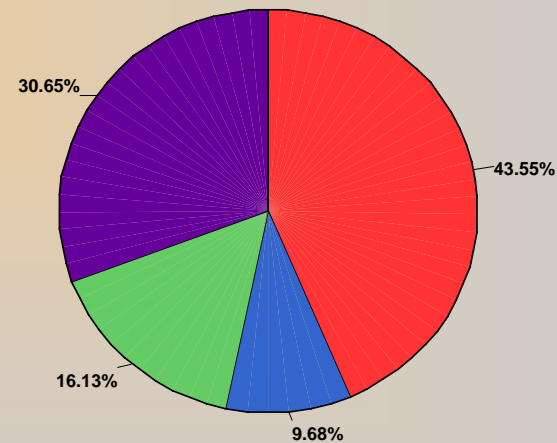




Parenting Classes



Bars show counts



Pies show counts



Age of Child at First Court Appearance for Status Offense

Statistics

Age of child at first court appearance for status offense

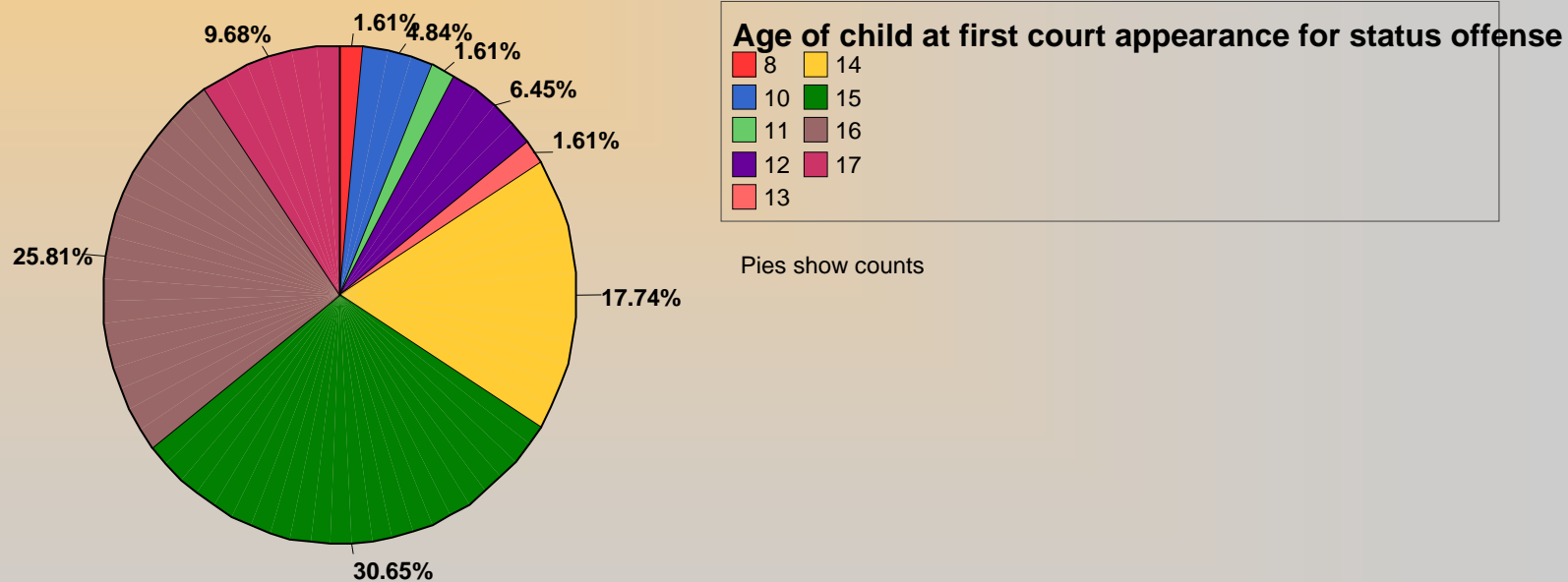
N	Valid	62
	Missing	0
Mean		14.63

Age of child at first court appearance for status offense

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	8	1	1.6	1.6	1.6
	10	3	4.8	4.8	6.5
	11	1	1.6	1.6	8.1
	12	4	6.5	6.5	14.5
	13	1	1.6	1.6	16.1
	14	11	17.7	17.7	33.9
	15	19	30.6	30.6	64.5
	16	16	25.8	25.8	90.3
	17	6	9.7	9.7	100.0
Total		62	100.0	100.0	

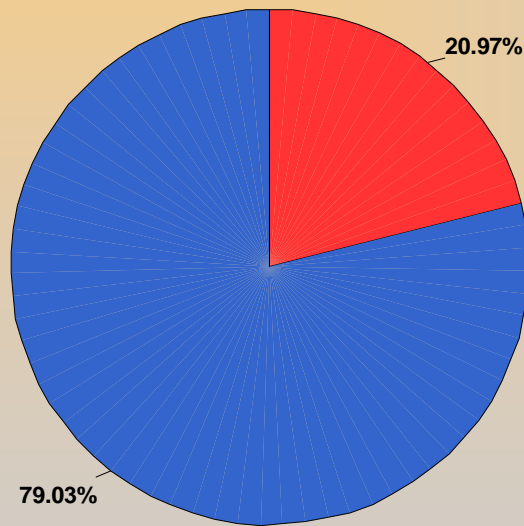


Pie Graph of Age of Child at First Status Offense





Pie Graph With Percentage of Beyond Control of Parent



Beyond control of parent

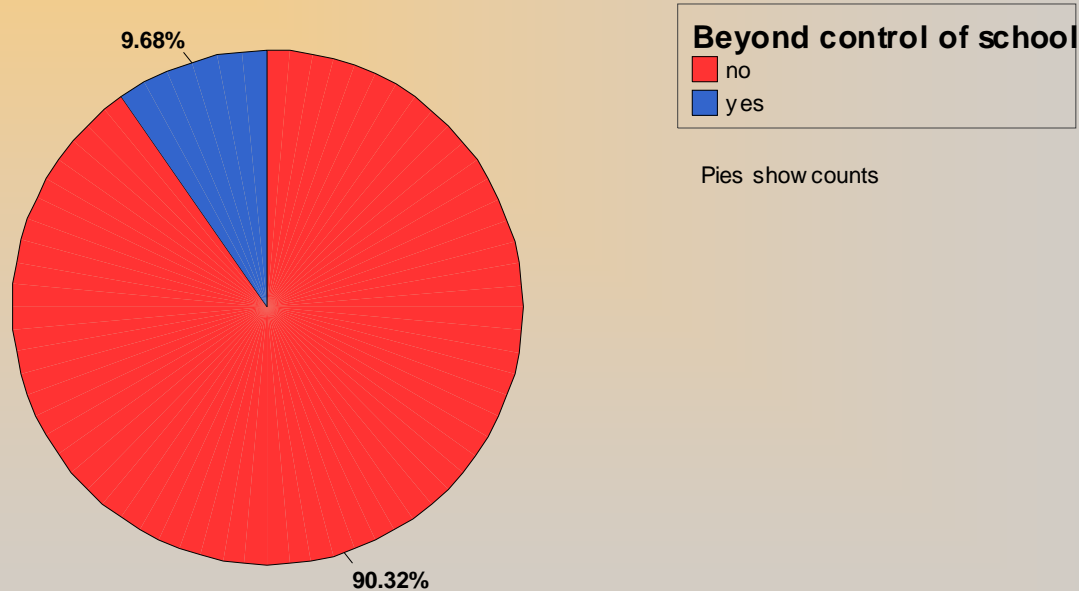
no

yes

Pies show counts

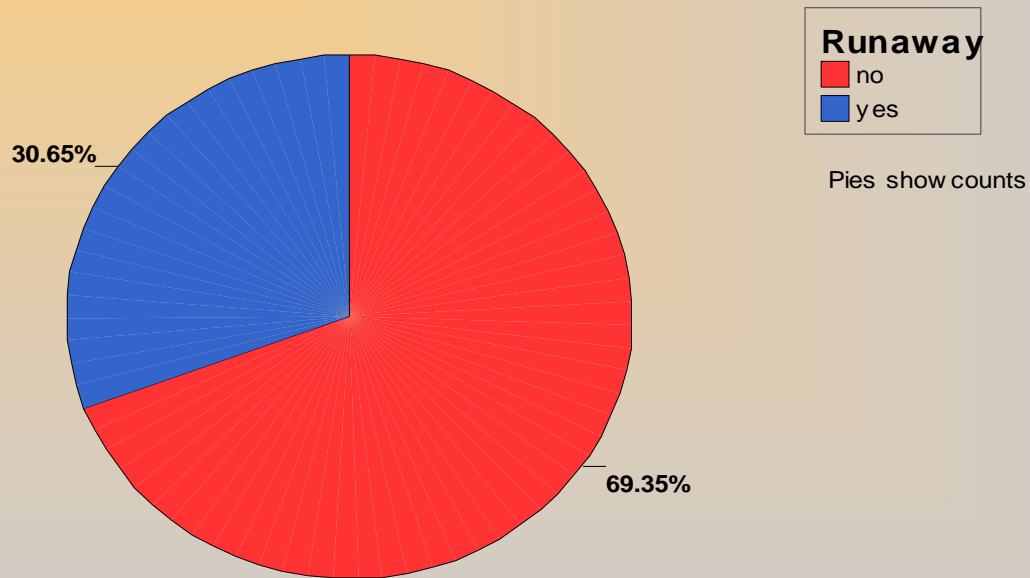


Pie Graph With Percentage of Beyond Control of School



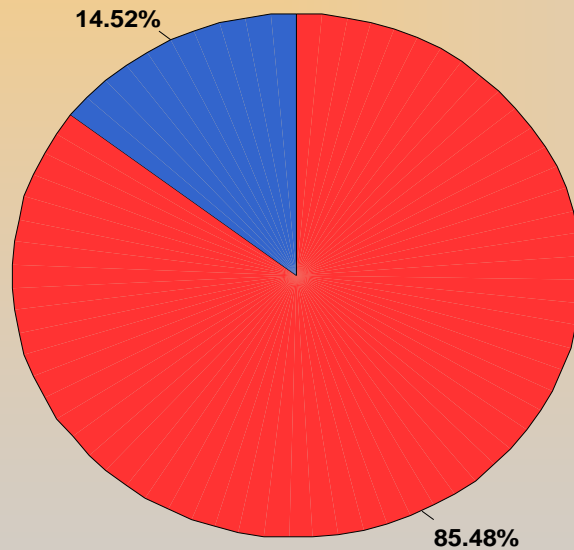


Pie Graph With Percentage of Runaways





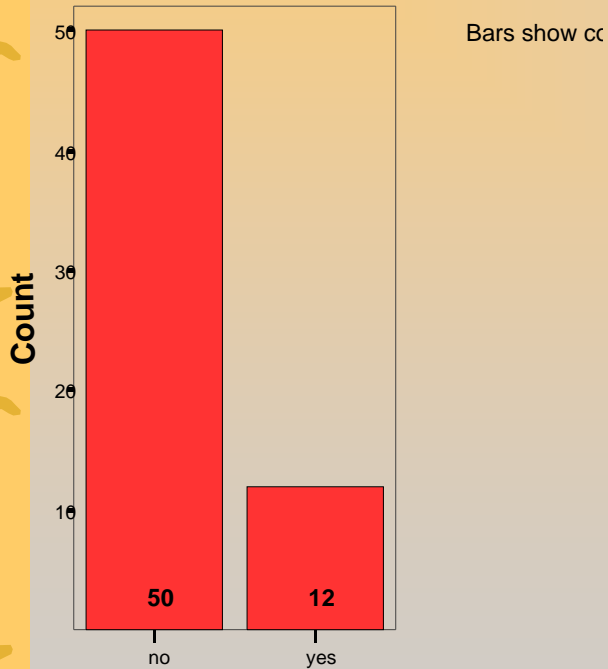
Pie Graph With Percentage of Truancy



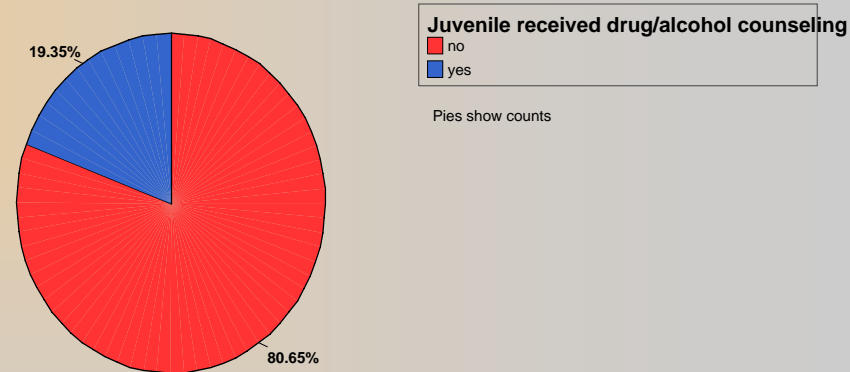
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Juvenile Received Drug/alcohol Counseling

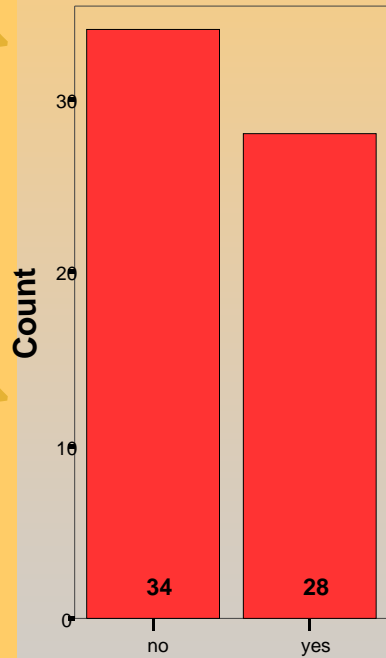


Juvenile received drug/alcohol cou



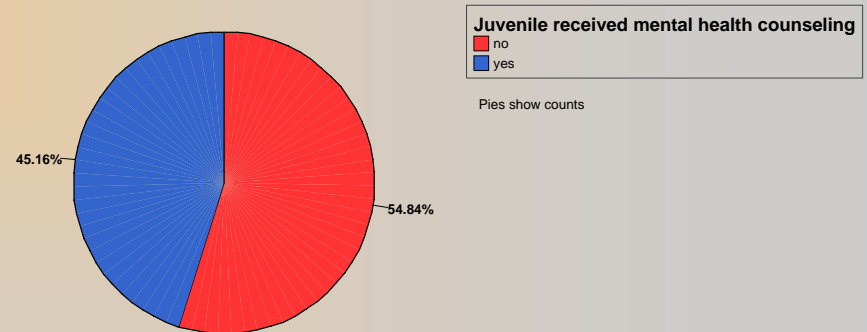


Juvenile Received Mental Health Counseling



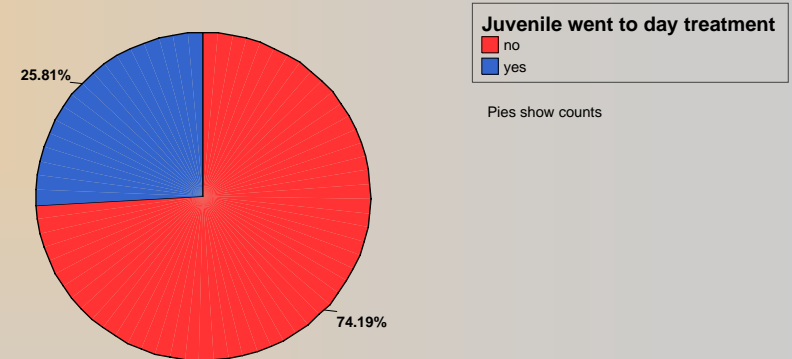
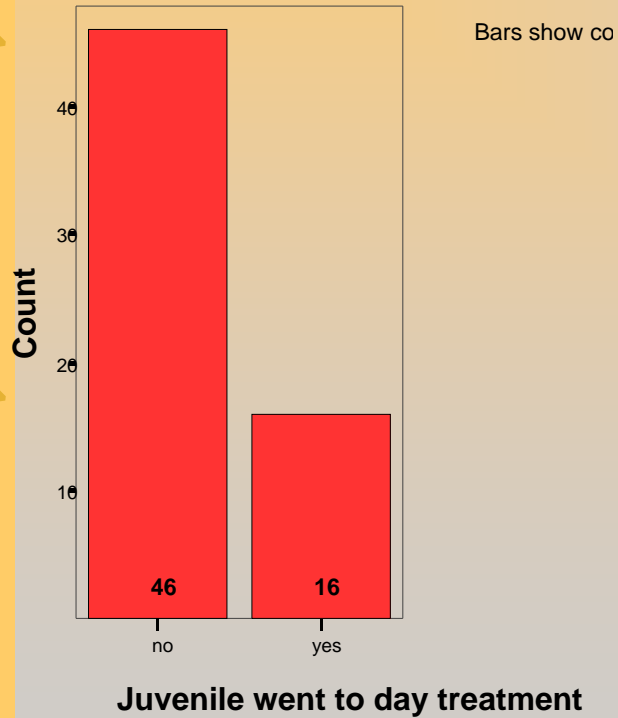
Bars show counts

Juvenile received mental health co



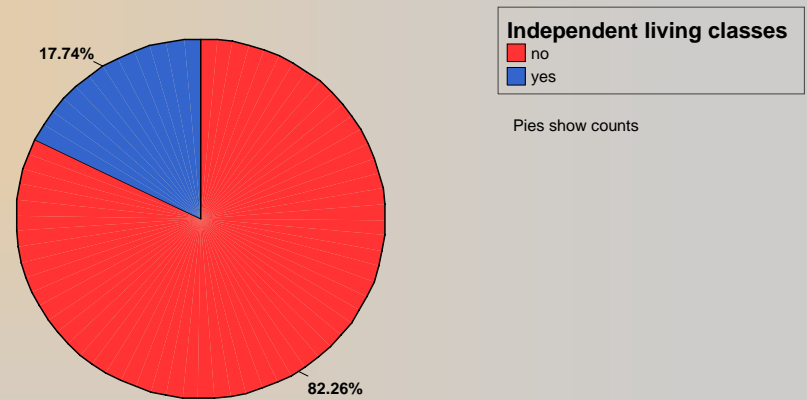
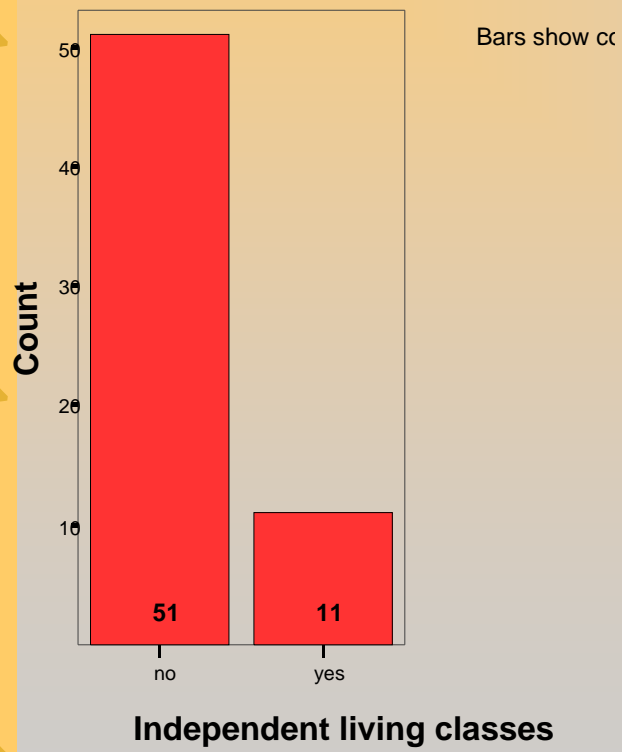


Juvenile Went to Day Treatment



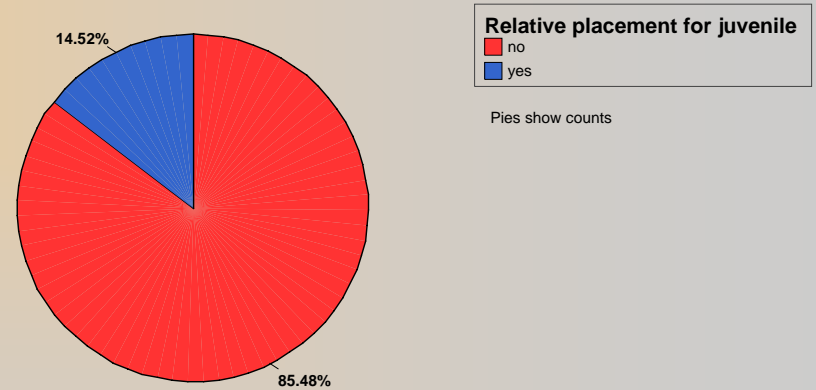
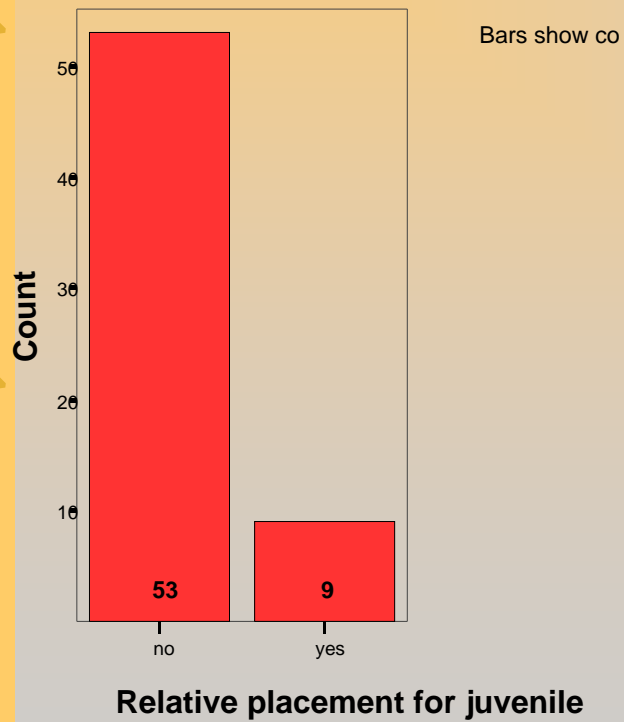


Independent Living Classes



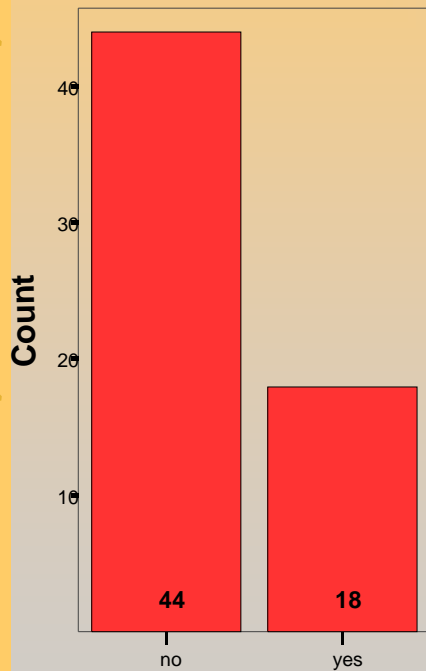


Relative Placement for Juvenile



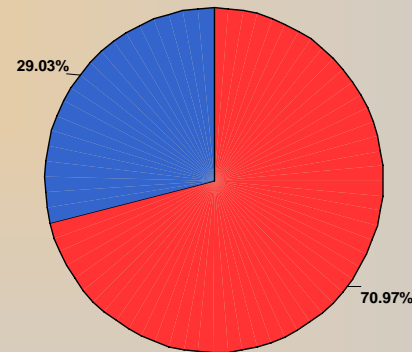


Foster Care Placement for Juvenile



Bars show col

Foster care placement for juvenile



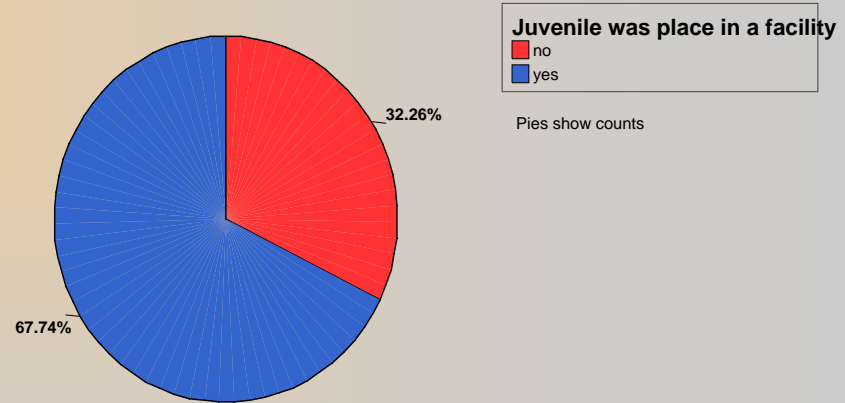
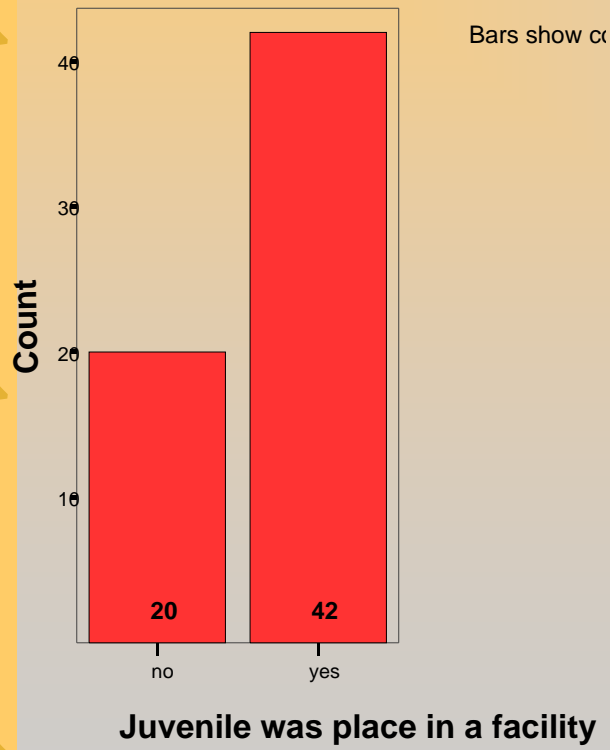
Foster care placement for juvenile

- no
- yes

Pies show counts



Juvenile Was Placed in a Facility





Cross Tabulation

Gender * Race Crosstabulation

Count		Race			Total
		African American	Caucasian	not reported	
Gender	female	5	19	3	27
	male	7	26	2	35
Total		12	45	5	62

Gender * Cooperation of juvenile Crosstabulation

Count		Cooperation of juvenile				Total
		uncooperative	somewhat uncooperative	somewhat cooperative	cooperative	
Gender	female	2	7	6	12	27
	male		8	9	18	35
Total		2	15	15	30	62



Qualitative Data Analysis

★ Themes

Very pleased (3 of 3)

Doing very well (3 of 3)

Very responsive

Very excited

Made great strides

Putting forth good effort

Making a world of difference

Open mind about the situation

Make a fresh start

Had made a complete turn around

Proud of recent changes in life

Take initiative

Reached its potential

Running out of alternatives

Things had been going a lot better

Manageable

Trying so hard to take control

Things appear to be going very well

Failure to cooperate

Been through all that before

Doesn't think she needs it again

Requirement had taken her by surprise

Want her to do the impossible



Discussion



IMPLICATIONS FOR PRACTICE

What more do we need to be doing with children and families in order to prevent status offenses?

Are workers referring families to outside service providers?

Are workers referring status offenders to outside service providers?

WHAT I WOULD HAVE DONE DIFFERENTLY

Interviews with workers, juveniles, families, judges, etc.

More time to gather and analyze data
Accessed court files

STRENGTHS & LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY

Literature review is weak

Expand sample size

FUTURE RESEARCH

Widen sample used

Look at other reasons behind juveniles becoming status offenders

Correlation between status offenders and juvenile delinquents